

in New Mexico, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 106-176).

S. 1377. A bill to amend the Central Utah Project Completion Act regarding the use of funds for water development for the Bonneville Unit, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 106-177).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. AKAKA (for himself and Mr. INOUE):

S. 1694. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study on the reclamation and reuse of water and wastewater in the State of Hawaii; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BUNNING:

S. 1695. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that beer or wine which may not be sold may be transferred to a distilled spirits plant, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MOYNIHAN (for himself, Mr. ROTH, and Mr. SCHUMER):

S. 1696. A bill to amend the Convention on Cultural Property Implementation Act to improve the procedures for restricting imports of archaeological and ethnological material; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SMITH of Oregon (by request):

S. 1697. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to refund certain collections received pursuant to the Reclamation Reform Act of 1982; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. GRAMS:

S. 1698. A bill for the relief of D.W. Jacobson, Ronald Karkala, and Paul Bjorgen of Grand Rapids, Minnesota, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VOINOVICH:

S. 1699. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to authorize appropriations for State water pollution control revolving funds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. DURBIN:

S. 1700. A bill to amend the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure to allow a defendant to make a motion for forensic testing not available at trial regarding actual innocence; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SESSIONS (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. BIDEN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. HELMS, and Mr. CLELAND):

S. 1701. A bill to reform civil asset forfeiture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURKOWSKI:

S. 1702. A bill to amend the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act to allow shareholder common stock to be transferred to adopted Alaska Native children and their descendants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BINGAMAN:

S. 1703. A bill to establish America's education goals; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself and Mrs. HUTCHISON):

S. 1704. A bill to provide for college affordability and high standards.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. GRAMS:

S. Res. 197. A resolution referring S. 1698 entitled "A bill for the relief of D.W. Jacobson, Ronald Karkala, and Paul Bjorgen of Grand Rapids, Minnesota" to the chief judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims for a report thereon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

STATEMENTS OF INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. AKAKA (for himself and Mr. INOUE):

S. 1694. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study on the reclamation and reuse of water and wastewater in the State of Hawaii; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, today I introduced S. 1694, the Hawaii Water Resources Reclamation Act of 1999. Senator INOUE joins me in sponsoring this legislation.

My colleagues, rural Hawaii faces difficult economic times. The past decade has been especially challenging for agriculture in our state. Sugar has declined dramatically, from 180,000 acres of cane in 1989 to 60,000 acres today, and with this decline has come tremendous economic disruption.

120,000 acres may not seem like much to Senators from large states of the continental U.S., but in Hawaii the loss has huge implications. 120,000 acres represents more than 45 percent of our cultivated farm land. Hawaii County, where the greatest impact of these losses is felt, faces double digit unemployment.

As Carol Wilcox, author of the definitive history of irrigation in Hawaii noted in her recent book "Sugar Water," the cultivation of sugarcane dominated Hawaii's agricultural landscape for the last 25 years of the 19th century and for most of this century as well. "Sugar was the greatest single force at work in Hawaii," she wrote, and water was essential to this development.

The face of Hawaii agriculture is changing. During the past decade, 95 sugar farms and plantations closed their doors. Today, many rural communities in Hawaii are struggling to define new roles in an era when sugar is no longer the king of crops. We have entered a period of rebirth. A new foundation for agriculture is being established.

Diversified agriculture has become a bright spot in our economy. Farm receipts from diversified crops rose an average of 5.5 percent annually for the past three years, surpassing the \$300 million mark for the first time. Hawaii still grows sugarcane, but diversified farming represents the future of Hawaii agriculture.

The restructuring of agriculture has prompted new and shifting demands for

agricultural water and a broad reevaluation of the use of Hawaii's fresh water resources. The outcome of these events will help define the economic future of rural Hawaii.

While the Bureau of Reclamation played a modest role in Hawaii water resource development, sugar plantations and private irrigation companies were responsible for constructing, operating, and maintaining nearly all of Hawaii's agricultural irrigation systems. Over a period of 90 years, beginning in 1856, more than 75 ditches, reservoirs, and groundwater systems were constructed.

Although Hawaii's irrigation systems are called ditches, the use of this term misrepresents their magnitude. Hawaii's largest ditch system, the East Maui Irrigation Company, operates a network of six ditches on the north flank of Haleakala Crater. The broad scope of East Maui irrigation is extensively chronicled in "Sugar Water":

Among the water entities, none compares to EMI. It is the largest privately owned water company in the United States, perhaps in the world. The total delivery capacity is 445 mgd. The average daily water delivery under median weather conditions is 160 mgd . . . Its largest ditch, the Wailoa Canal, has a greater median flow (170 mgd) than any river in Hawaii . . . The [EMI] replacement cost is estimated to be at \$200 million.

Most of Hawaii's irrigation systems—ditches as we know them—are in disrepair. Some have been abandoned. Those that no longer irrigate cane lands may not effectively serve the new generation of Hawaii farmers, either because little or no water reaches new farms or because the ditches have not been repaired or maintained. Thus, the wheel has turned full circle: the challenge that confronted six generations of cane farmers, access to water, has become the challenge for a new generation that farms diversified agriculture.

In response to these changing events, the Hawaii Water Resources Reclamation Act authorizes the Bureau of Reclamation to survey irrigation and water delivery systems in Hawaii, identify the cost of rehabilitating the systems, and evaluate demand for their future use. The bill also instructs the Bureau to identify new opportunities for reclamation and reuse of water and wastewater for agriculture and non-agricultural purposes. Finally, the bill authorizes the Bureau to conduct emergency drought relief in Hawaii. This is especially important for struggling farmers on the Big Island.

While I hesitate to predict the findings of the Bureau's study, I expect we will learn that some of the ditch systems should be repaired or improved, while others should be abandoned. We may also learn that the changing face of Hawaii agriculture justifies entirely new systems or new components being added to existing ditches. Because the bill emphasizes water recycling and reuse, the report will identify opportunities to improve water conservation, enhance stream flows, improve fish and